

# The Columbus Democrat.

H. H. WORTHINGTON,

[A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE ONLY SAFEGUARD OF THE SOUTH.]

Editor & Proprietor.

VOL. XVI.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1850.

NUMBER 35.

## THE DEMOCRAT

Is published every Saturday Morning.

### TERMS.

Subscription. THREE DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. FOUR DOLLARS, if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inserted at \$1 per square (ten lines or less) for the first and \$10 for each subsequent insertion. Liberal reductions will be made to persons who advertise by the year.

### JOB PRINTING.

Neatly executed, on short notice and at moderate rates.

From the Knickerbocker.

### THE SONG OF NIGHT.

I come, I come from the lands of dreams,  
And shadows I throw on the day's last gleam;  
I come at the gentle twilight hour,  
And softly close the bright world's flower.

I steal from the lake and the winding stream  
The silvery glow of the sun's last gleam;  
I breathe on the crest of the gorgeous cloud,  
And its gilded head is in dimness bowed.

The fleecy form of the ocean wave,  
As the sandy shore its waters lave,  
But sparkles dim, as sea and land,  
Are curtain'd by my sable hand.

On the violet's breast, on the beechen tree,  
I fold the wing of the mourning leech;  
I check the bound of the graceful fawn,  
And his bright eyes close till the opening dawn.

The liquid notes of the woodland bird  
At my approach are faintly heard;  
As sinking 'neath the dark green leaves,  
Her parting song she sweetly breathes.

My finger still on the infant I lay,  
And close his lids in the midst of play;  
And I gently smoothe on the maiden fair,  
As she softly murmurs her evening prayer.

At my coming the peasant seeks his cot,  
And in peaceful dreams are his cares forgot;  
While the sons of toil their labors close,  
And a refuge find in deep repose.

My shadowy mantle around me I fold,  
As the mountain mists are backward rolled;  
When morning's light o'er my pathway is cast,  
I vanish from earth—a dream of the past.

ADOLPH HOTEL,  
LIVERPOOL, JAN. 26, 1850.  
MESSRS. HILL, McLEAN & CO.,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
GENTLEMEN:

The *Hibernia* arrived here at 3 1/2 A. M. on Tuesday last; the accounts of still diminishing estimates of the crop and a rise of fully a cent in New York in the very teeth of the lowest rates sent out since October, produced a great sensation in Liverpool, and 30,000 bales were sold that day, at fully 1d advance; establishing middlings at 6 1/4—very stiff and little offering—the next day operations began to discover that they had got a little "ahead of the market," the time to allow cotton to take its natural upward course was not yet arrived—the famous cow on the other side had yet rich stores in her udder, and it was important to save as much of the *strippings* as possible before the article should be allowed to go up; so all hands were piped to quarters in order to prepare a red blanket, the spinners by instinct, speculators by a full sense of security in what they had and hope for still another *rack* or two; since then the sales have fallen off the no reduction in prices. It was discovered that somebody in New York had written a letter stating that a friend of theirs had lately taken a *hasty flight* all the way from New York to Mobile between the 25th and 31st Dec., and had reported that he found *quite as much unpicked cotton in the fields as when he passed through in the middle of November in the previous year*—quite a business man this and ex-peditions withal; doubtless he had Paolet's horse and therefore full opportunity for making an examination into the condition of the fields as he passed over. The deduction from all this however is as I have often urged, that this market must and will take its tone from yours—if you have a short crop evince it by your firmness, then ye shall know that your labors are not in vain.

And now a word to Planters—great hopes and expectations are already cherished in England that the present high prices as they call them, will stimulate planters to such a degree that next year will have a full supply and low rates—to avoid which, two things are necessary to be observed on your part—plant less and not break your necks in getting it to market, where you planted 100 acres last year plant only 50 or 90 this, and you will not only get more money for what you make than for a full crop, but encounter less labor, incur less expense and at the same time be able to raise more corn, which makes fat hogs, horses and cattle & plenty of them—why work yourselves & your negroes to death in order to gratify Manchester and supply her with cotton at six cents per pound, when you may live in plenty and at your ease, and get 10 to 15 cents—this is no fiction, all experience proves it; providence has kindly interposed to help you out of one difficulty arising from over production, don't go into another, or in other words lend your adversaries a stick to break your own heads.

Then when your crop is made, be calm, be cautious—by November next, these folks will be both hungry and thirsty, give them a little milk—recollect that they will not bear strong meat well, they like Jeshurun grow fat and kick—avoid their heels—in December another moderate sup—January another but less in quantity, in February and March a little more, in April, May and June you may begin to fill their bellies in order to keep them in condition through the remainder of the season—they will take the nourishment as eager as lambs and be glad of it.

Never send any cotton to market without a limit, (it throws too much responsibility upon your factor) nor allow it sold until your price is obtained; if you owe your factor money and he cannot sell at your price or wait for his pay, instruct him to sell as much as will pay himself (this is but justice) and hold the balance—if you are much involved, sell not only cotton but property which is now bearing a good price and disenthral yourselves—be free, be independent.

The London Globe says that it suspects that it is with you as with other producers, you live from hand to mouth—what a humiliating thought—if it has been the case, let it be so no longer. All freedom is a good thing just now at the prospect of some American gentlemen (they lean very strong on the yankees) coming over to Jamaica to plant cotton upon their cast off sugar estates, &c., some parties may be coming over for purposes of their own, but I think it quite as likely that it is with a view of *annexation* as to attempt to grow cotton with free negroes!! the one is just as feasible as the other. India too is to be revamped—roads made and a mighty effort made there too—they have been making a mighty effort there for the last 20 years and see with what success—somebody carried a common plough there for use, and according to the London Times, as soon as the manager or overlooker's back was turned, the natives stuck it up on one end pointed it red and worshipped it as a god—well may they lean on us.

Hope that you may lay this advice and these admonitions seriously to heart and profit by them. Invoking a continuance of all those blessings of a kind providence which have hitherto been so signally manifested in your behalf.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
A SOUTHERN PLANTER.

We cannot publish the subjoined communication without some words of comment, in order that our position in regard to the new phase which the slavery question has assumed, since the application of California to enter the Union as a sovereign state, may be understood. That the people of the territories, when they frame a state constitution, have the right to admit or prohibit slavery within their limits; that it is a power which belongs exclusively to them, when they meet in convention for the purpose of framing their constitution, and that the general government has no constitutional authority to interfere with the matter, is a doctrine, we believe universally admitted by the southern state rights party. It is a doctrine which we have always maintained, and upon this point it is useless to waste words, as we agree exactly and entirely with our correspondent in regard to it. But there is a point in his communication in which we differ widely with our correspondent, and upon which we must make a few remarks.

We deny that the so-called convention which framed the constitution of California, was the *bona fide* convention of the citizens or people of the territory, or that it had any authority based upon law or precedent to act in the premises. It was an unauthorized, unauthorized, unauthorized assembly of persons chosen without form, without a census, and without any due regard to the qualifications of the voters. Nine-tenths of them, no doubt, who voted for the delegates to the convention were adventurers—most of them respectable it may be—but still mere adventurers, having no permanent interest in the territory, and who, as soon as they have obtained the grant and only object which carried them there—an abundance of gold—will leave the country to take care of itself and return to the states. It is a perversion of terms to call such a floating population—such a body of adventurers the people of the territory. They are not so, no more than are the last speculators, or negro traders, or Yankee peddlers who come among us the people or the citizens of Mississippi. To allow such a heterogeneous mass of individuals, collected from all quarters of the globe, to form the organic law of an important territory—to establish its boundaries, prescribe its metes and limits, and say in effect to one-half of the Union, you shall not enjoy an equal participation and equal privileges with the other half, in this territory, would be monstrous—would be a proceeding without a precedent in our annals, against all law, all justice and fair dealing.

We are then most decidedly opposed to the admission of California as a State into the Union, with her present constitution, adopted in the manner that it has been. We would remand her to the territorial condition at all risks and inconveniences, but without any proviso or Congressional interference with her local institutions. But we must close these hasty remarks. There are other points in the communication of our correspondent, which we shall notice in another article of to-day's paper.

For the Columbus Democrat.

### THE UNION—CALIFORNIA.

The time has arrived when we should express ourselves fully, and with distinctness, upon the condition of the Union, and upon the questions involved in the admission of California, as a sovereign member of the Union, with her present constitution, excluding slavery from within her limits, and with her present extensive boundaries.

For months past, we have been attentive observers of the proceedings of the different Legislatures; and have noted with more than ordinary interest, the action of members of Congress upon this important question, now agitating the whole country. As a citizen of the South, devoted to Southern institutions, the constitution of the U. S., the rights of the South and the Union as established by our forefathers, we now feel it our duty to speak freely, and to say to our friends, that a darker cloud than ever overspread our fair land, is rapidly gathering and spreading itself over us.

We believe that these impending dangers have been brought upon us by the wickedness of northern fanaticism. It is useless to spend time in summing up the causes which have led to these unhappy results. The storm is now raised. The ocean is in commotion. The vessel is in danger. It is the duty of all to speak and act with firmness and prudence; to look to the means of rescuing ourselves from the threatened destruction.

The watchword should be manly and harmonious resistance to all further encroachments upon the constitutional rights of the South; and standing upon this impregnable ground, from which there must be no retreat, let us act upon the purest principles of justice, and the most elevated patriotism towards every member of the whole Union. Let us not be urged by the wrongs and insults which have been done us by the North, to demand what is unconstitutional or unjust; but in the outpourings of an honest indignation, let us regard, most sacredly, the rights of all over whom the constitution extends its protection, giving to all encompassed by it, however distant and separated by rivers and mountains, the high heritage of brothers of the great American family.

With these principles, whatever be our fate, we will stand justified by ourselves, by the true-hearted, even of the North; and in the eyes of the civilized world.

Another question, now under consideration, by the Legislature of this State, should California be admitted as a State? If not discussed with wisdom, is calculated to add to the difficulties now existing between the North and the South.

The State of Georgia, alone, of the Southern States, has passed a resolution against the admission of California. One of the resolutions reported by the committee on Federal Relations in our Legislature, is opposed to the admission of California.

The people of California, by delegates in convention, have framed such a constitution as they wish for their organic law as a state; under the provisions of this constitution, they have elected their Governor and other State officers; their members to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and have established courts of justice for the administration of the laws. This constitution has been published in many of the papers of the State, and we presume has been read by most of our citizens. That it is republican in all its features, and well framed to secure to the people of that country, life, liberty and private property, none will deny.

With this constitution, California asks to be admitted into the Union, and become a member of our great confederacy of states. Shall that request be denied her?

The Constitutional paper of Congress to admit California is not questioned, her right to admission, is guaranteed by the late treaty between the United States and Mexico.

In full view then of the power of Congress, and the indubitable rights of the inhabitants of California, the question is proposed, should she be admitted?

Those who oppose the admission of California, do it upon the ground, that by the constitution, formed as the paramount law to govern her as a State, the introduction of slaves are prohibited.

There are other objections urged, but they are such as may be readily obviated by Congress; such for instance as the limits and boundaries of the State, the formation of new states, &c. Difficulties of this character may be removed, by proper conditions in the act of admission. They are such as have arisen, and in all probability will always arise in the application of a State for admission into this Union, where no act had previously been passed by Congress, establishing a Territorial Government. The sound discretion of Congress must settle these. The right to do so is denied by no one.

The Resolution of this state, did not originate from any objection to the boundaries of California. The size of the State would undoubtedly be an inconvenience to the people of the State; but that inconvenience, it is not probable would be much felt by the citizens of other States, and we may add that those most likely to suffer from the inconvenience, would be most active in seeking for a remedy. But upon this point we have heard of no particular complaint from the Californians.

What weight is the objection entitled to, that California has excluded the institution of slavery? The constitution is for their government as a State. Who doubts that this right results from its sovereignty? Has Congress the constitutional power to say that Mississippi shall not abolish slavery? No one will say so. Such a claim by the federal government would meet with universal opposition from all the States of this Union. Even the ultra abolitionists admit that Congress cannot interfere with the question of slavery in the States; and to consummate their wishes upon

this subject they rely, either upon an open violation of the Constitution, or its amendment so as to grant the power.

But when we speak of the exercise of a power by Congress, and the power is questioned, those who claim its exercise must point it out. Where in the constitution of the United States will be found the grant of power to interfere with the subject of domestic slavery in the States? It cannot be found, without indulging in a liberality of construction, which would leave but few subjects of legislation for the several states, now composing the confederacy. If the committee on the federal relations of the State of Mississippi, should succeed in establishing the power contended for by the resolution referred to, we have no hesitation in saying that they will have discovered a new vein in the constitution; the writers upon constitutional law heretofore recognized, will be laid aside, and many of our renowned statesmen must lay aside their antiquated learning, and take new lessons from the Gamaliels of our State. Now admitting that a state has not the right to exclude slavery, we presume it would follow as a necessary truth, that no state had the right to establish the institution of slavery within its limits. We must, therefore, hereafter look to the Congress of the United States alone to legislate upon all matters relative to the subject of slavery.

It is not a little remarkable that this discovery should have been made either in Georgia, or the State of Mississippi. Both have been somewhat distinguished for their close adherence to the doctrine of State Rights, and of course opposed to a latitudinarian construction of the powers of the federal government. But still more strange that the discovery should be made at a period in our history, when we are invoking the doctrine of State Rights to protect us in the full enjoyment of our domestic institutions. It is to be feared that we shall find but little sympathy among the Californians.

What is the South to gain by opposing the admission of California? If her application for admission is rejected, and no territorial Government is formed for her, her constitution will remain as it is now. The whole power of the federal government could not annihilate her present constitution.

Congress failed, through the efforts of the abolitionists, to create for her a territorial government at its last session. The fact and murderous spirit of abolition might be equally successful at the present session. But even suppose that a territorial government should be formed by Congress at its present session, upon the principle of non-interference with the question of slavery. Have we not every reason to think that slavery would be again excluded from California so soon as the people of the country again assembled in Convention to form a State Constitution?

We will conclude our remarks upon this subject, by a quotation from the late speech of Mr. Cass delivered in the Senate of the United States. "I have heard a good deal said upon this subject of uncontrolled legislation over the Territories, which is the very paraphrase of what was said by Lord North, Mr. Dundas, and by other members of the ministerial party in England three-quarters of a century ago. The lessons of experience are indeed too soon forgotten, but I did not suppose that the lessons taught us by our revolutionary fathers would so soon fade from the memory of the present generation. A great principle is involved in this controversy—the inseparable connexion between legislation and representation. And what paramount necessity calls for its violation? Are not the people of the Territories competent to manage their own internal affairs? Are they not of us, and with us—bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh?—the same people, with the same views, habits and intelligence; all, indeed, which constitutes national identity—say, sir, and exhibiting by the very act of emigration a spirit of enterprise which commands them the more to our respect? Can not such a people administer their own government safely and wisely? Experience says they can. They have in every instance proved their capacity for self-government, and life, liberty and property have been as well protected by their laws as by the laws of the States. It is clear, then, that there is no necessity for Congress to legislate for the Territories. They have never legislated exclusively; and the very few instances of the exercise of such a power upon the statute-book were not only unconstitutional, but were acts of supererogation, which the territorial legislature was much more competent than the national legislature to consider and determine to the satisfaction of the people of the Territory. It may be said, sir, that some of the recent acquisitions contain a considerable population foreign to our political institutions, and not as well qualified to appreciate them as our native or naturalized citizens, who are familiar with their operations. But sir, this objection, which, however, does not touch the principle, is entitled to no consideration as a practical one. There is not a territorial government we shall organize in which the majority of the active population will not be American citizens, emigrants from the older states, and in which this class of persons will not exercise a preponderating influence controlling all public measures. What, then, have we to fear? The great issues of life and death are left to the people. No one calls this in question. And to the same trust may be committed, with equal safety, all the other objects of internal legislation.

And the late proceedings in California to organize a government, and the constitution, which has been the result, are the best proofs that could be offered of the capacity of the people to lay the foundations of their political institutions wisely and justly. What a practical comment is that constitution upon the doubts we have heard expressed in this hall and out of it, respecting the intelligence of these remote Territories, and the necessity of restraining them by congressional legislation! I know of no constitution in this broad Union, where the principles of rational and progressive liberty are better secured than in this first great political offering from the shores of the Pacific.

### SOUTHERN MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment on Saturday evening, 16th inst., a large meeting of citizens and strangers opposed to the admission of California, with its anti-slavery Constitution, was held in the hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., his Excellency, Gov. J. A. Quitman in the chair.

Mr. W. P. Anderson offered a resolution, but withdrew it in favor of the following from Mr. Martin:

Resolved, That all the friends of the South, and of the constitutional rights of the Southern States be invited to participate in this meeting, which,

On motion of Hon. C. R. Clifton, was adopted.

Hon. John I. Guion, chairman of the committee to draft resolutions, then made the following report which he said had been adopted by nineteen members out of the twenty composing the committee.

Mr. CHAIRMAN:—The committee appointed by this meeting to prepare resolutions expressive of their opinion in reference to the course which should be pursued by the Senators and Representatives of the State of Mississippi in regard to the admission of California into the Union, have instructed me to make the following report.

The committee after mature and patient deliberation, have agreed upon the following resolutions, and earnestly recommend their passage.

1st. Resolved, That the expositions and views expressed by the convention of the people of Mississippi assembled in convention on the 1st Monday of October last, and in the address of their committee, merit and receive our hearty approbation and commendation.

2d. Resolved, That it was the duty of the last, as well as it is the duty of the present Congress of the U. S. to provide Territorial Governments for California and the other territories, and to all the citizens of the United States residing in, or removing to said territories, the guarantees of the constitution for the protection of their civil and political rights, as recognized by its provisions.

3d. Resolved, That the exercise by the Government of the United States of a silent and passive jurisdiction over the territory of California in consequence of the failure by Congress to provide laws for the government of said territory, and for the equal and indiscriminate protection of all the citizens of the United States removing to said territory with their property, is in the highest degree unjust to the slave-holding States, by deterring them from going to said territory with their slaves, and is calculated and intended to deprive them of an equal participation in the common property of the people of all the States.

4. Resolved, That the policy heretofore pursued by the Government of the U. S. in regard to said territory, in refusing to provide territorial government, therefore, has been, and is eminently calculated to promote, and is about to effect indirectly the cherished object of the Abolitionists, which cannot be accomplished by direct legislation without a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States.

5. Resolved, That the admission of California into the Union as a sovereign State with its present constitution, the result of the aforesaid false and unjust policy on the part of the Government of the United States would be an act of fraud and oppression on the rights of the people of the slave-holding States; and it is the sense of this meeting that our senators and representatives should to the extent of their ability, resist it by all honorable and constitutional means.

6. Resolved, That while we admit the unlimited right of the citizens of any territory, in framing a State constitution, to engraft upon it any principles whatever, provided the form is republican, and in no way conflicts with the constitution of the U. S., and deny the right of Congress to reject a State applying for admission into the Union because its constitution either tolerates or rejects the institution of slavery; yet in the case of California now applying for admission, if our senators and representatives shall be satisfied from reliable evidence, that fraud has been practiced or improper influences used to stifle a full and fair expression of opinion by the citizens of California in reference to the formation of their State constitution, they ought to oppose her admission for that reason also.

7. Resolved, That we refer the subject of the admission of California into the Union, and the circumstances and course of policy which have induced its population, so hastily, and in such an unprecedented manner to apply for admission, to the convention of Southern States proposed to be assembled at Nashville on the 1st Monday in June next, to be considered with other causes of complaint against the people of the non-slaveholding States; and in the meantime we recommend to our senators and representatives in Congress to remain at their posts, and resist all further aggression on our rights.

Gen. T. N. Waul moved that the report be received, which was agreed to.

Mr. D. W. Adams then said that he was the only member of the committee that had not concurred in all its resolutions, and he begged leave to submit to the meeting a statement of his views as a minority report. He then read the following:

The undersigned, one of the committee of twenty to whom was referred the duty of reporting resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting on the subject of the admission of California as a State, not agreeing with the report of the majority of the committee, respectfully begs leave to make a minority report, and to offer the following preamble and resolutions for the adoption of this meeting.

Whereas, Our senators and representatives in Congress have, by a letter recently addressed to his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Mississippi, stated that it is their well defined opinion that California will be admitted as a State of this Union at the present session of Congress, with a prohibition against slavery in her constitution,

and have asked for an expression of opinion by the people of this State on this subject, if practicable—and whereas, we, a portion of the people of the State of Mississippi, have assembled for the purpose of taking this subject into consideration, therefore,

Resolved, That we are not sufficiently informed in regard to the particular facts attending the formation of the constitution presented by California, to give any positive opinion in relation to the question as now presented; but that it is our ardent desire that California should come into the Union as a slave State; yet if the people of California have fairly decided otherwise & have formed a constitution & State Government for themselves in accordance with the constitution of the U. S. without any fraud, improper or undue influence in the act and manner of its formation, of which fact the people of California and the Congress of the United States are the judges; we, as a patriotic and law-abiding people, loving the South and the Union, however deeply we may regret our exclusion from soil purchased with our common blood and treasure, will acquiesce in the right of the people of that country, as American freemen, to form their own constitution as they may desire.

2. Resolved, That while the people of the State of Mississippi would regard the passage of any act by Congress to abolish or prevent the existence of slavery in any State or Territory of this Union, or to abolish or interfere with the traffic in slaves between the citizens of different States, or to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, as subversive of the constitution and dangerous to public liberty, yet they see no good reason to oppose the admission of California as a State with a constitution regulating its own domestic institutions, at as early a day as said State can be admitted in accordance with the requirements of the constitution of the United States, the usage of the Government and in similar cases.

Resolved, That we cannot consider the admission of California as a State with a constitution fairly formed by her citizens, as the Wilmot Proviso in another form, although slavery may be excluded by constitutional prohibition.

Resolved, That as yet we have seen no just cause of censure of any department of the Government, for the past and present condition of California, except the Congress of the U. S.—but we do not unjustly censure Congress for its failure to provide a territorial government for that and other territories—the delay in which, in our opinion, has been brought about by the fanatics of the North, who would jeopardize this glorious Union to stab their brethren and fellow-citizens of the South.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to remain firmly at their posts, and to resist all aggressions upon the South or its institutions.

Which are respectfully submitted.

D. W. ADAMS.

Mr. Adams supported these resolutions in a series of appropriate remarks.

The Report of Mr. Adams was not received.

Hon. John I. Guion was then called on by the meeting, and he presented himself at the stand, and delivered one of the most forcible and eloquent appeals to the judgment and feelings of Southern men that probably has ever been made in this State. The cheering was most deafening.

Hon. F. Jones Stewart, of Wilkinson, was then called for, who responded in a speech in which he discussed with great vigor the constitutional rights of the South.

Mr. G. S. Yerger, by invitation, expressed his views upon the reports.

Mr. Anderson moved that the minority report be substituted for the first resolution of the committee.

Mr. McRae moved that the substitute be laid on the table. Adopted.

A motion was made to lay the majority report on the table, lost.

Gen. T. N. Waul then moved that the whole resolutions of the majority report be at once adopted. The chair put the motion to the meeting, and the resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming vote.

It was moved that the proceeding of this meeting be published in all the papers of the State.—Adopted.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

J. A. QUITMAN, Chairman.  
JES. MARSHALL, Secretary.  
S. R. ADAMS,  
F. DABNEY,  
JAS. McDONNELL, } Asst. Secs.

### CARLYLE ON NEGRO SLAVERY.

No. 299 of "Little's Living Age" contains the whole of the famous article supposed to be written by Carlyle for Fraser's Magazine. It is worth reading. It says that if the freed negro in the West Indies, will not work, he must be made to work, and it recommends the sending fleets to Brazil and Cuba, as the best and only way of suppressing the slave trade. It declares that it is contrary to all common sense and wisdom to allow the West Indies to return to their original jungles, swamps and rattlesnakes, because "Quashee, like a pig, cares for nothing but his pumpkins;" and it laughs at the idea of blockading Africa, and thus watching, as it were, all the hen-roosts of a village when the fox can be caught in his own den—when the forces of civilization can compel the governments of Cuba and Brazil to stop the infamous doings of their subjects. Mr. Carlyle will not find, perhaps, many open admirers of the first point of his argument, but we think better of him than we ever did before, for this bold expression of his thoughts. We do not go the compulsion principle as such, but we believe the time will come when somebody or other, for right or for wrong, will make "Quashee" work, and we apprehend with Mr. Carlyle that the chance is that this "somebody" will be Brother Jonathan. If the negroes in the West Indies will not develop the wealth around them under the present order of things, some other race will finally enter their territory and dispossess them, and like the Indians they will wither away, or like the southern negroes they will be slaves for ages. Those beautiful islands will not be suffered to run to waste through many generations, whether "Quashee" have or have not the moral or legal right to loll in the sun and eat pumpkins at pleasure.